

Intimation.

WM. POWELL, LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

"The best the World produces."

JONES' SEWING MACHINES.

BRITISH-MAKE.

UNRIVALLED FOR SPEED AND SIMPLICITY.

JONES' SEWING MACHINES.

WM. POWELL, LTD., HONGKONG.

Auctions.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the lotting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1907, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of HONGKONG, at Shaikwan, in the Colony of HONGKONG, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Quantity.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Shaikwan Island.	Shaikwan.	60 feet by 100 feet.	0.006	50	1,500

Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. (816)

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY,

the 10th day of September, 1907, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, 8 Des Vaux Road Central.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN ONE LOT.

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SUBSECTION 1 OF SECTION 1 OF THE RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT NO. 104 TOGETHER with the three messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Des Vaux Road Central. Annual Crown Rent \$57.04. Area 3,514 11/11 square feet. Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained of

Messrs. EWENS & HARSTON, Vendor's Solicitors,

or

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1907. (814)

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED-HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAINLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SQUATCH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. (814)

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. (800)

THE HONGKONG STUDIO

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. (813)

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than Ten CENTS (10/10) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. (813)

THE CHINESE WHEELBARROW.

Most nationalities have one or two objects of daily use, which seem to embody their peculiarities. What is chosen as characteristic depends upon the intuition, and the experience of the observer. Thus, for the Frenchman there is a cartoon, which exactly represents the Englishman; whilst Englishmen have an immediate and vociferous recognition for a picture portraying their notion of a Frenchman. If an Englishman were asked to choose some typical object in use amongst Frenchmen, he might, perhaps, select their long, narrow nervous looking boots, whilst if a Frenchman wanted something, which most conveyed the idea of an Englishman, he would probably select a loud, checked, Norfolk jacket. And this would be after generations of experience.

To a writer, with only his own experience to guide him, no object seems to be more typical of the Chinese than their wheelbarrow. It is typical, in the first place, of their ingenuity. To wheel an ordinary wheelbarrow is no easy task. The practised gardener can do it, but let an amateur volunteer and he will find how difficult it is. But even the European gardener would look foolish if he tried to manage a Chinese wheelbarrow. One can imagine how confidently he would moisten his hands, and grip the shafts. But had he a load of potatoes on one side, and a bundle of cabbages on the other, how far would he get? even along a straight, trim, garden path? How the Chinese would laugh at the attempt! "Here," they would say, "is the wonderful white man who is king over machinery, and who cannot control a simple thing like this!" But, though the Chinese have learned to manage their wheelbarrow, as they can learn to manage anything, yet it is a clumsy contrivance, and emblematic both of Chinese disregard of convenience, and of their hatred of change. Instead of trying to preserve a balance between a heavy wooden packing case and a light cardboard hat-box, we choose the easy method of using a truck. We limit the use of the wheelbarrow to things which can conveniently be contained therein. But to the Chinese the idea of convenience, as an end in itself, does not occur. His father smarted under the strain of preserving a balance, why should he escape discomfort by using the two-wheeled truck? He would as soon think of having pockets sewn into his clothes, or of wearing boots that kept out the wet.

The Chinese wheelbarrow is used quite as much as a means of progression as of conveyance. A wheelbarrow is cheap, and it can go where a ricksha cannot. A ricksha, for instance, is too large a vehicle to go through the narrow, poor alleys of the Shanghai Native City. Even if it could do so it would be out of place. The ricksha is exotic, intended for Europeans, and meant to run on roads. But the Chinese take no care of their roads; they are so much more at home in rough, tortuous alleyways. To use a ricksha in a native city would be just as incongruous as to drive a hansom cab through a country lane. One does not expect comfort, cleanliness or well-being in a Chinese native city, and a ricksha is, by comparison, the embodiment of all three. Besides, the ricksha stands for haste, and no Chinaman is ever in a hurry. To dash about behind a running man beats only the foreigner, to whom time is precious.

Then the wheelbarrow is the epitome of Chinese patience and resignation. Very often, of course, an up-set occurs, and gives rise to a torrent of the most terribly abusive language, but, just as often, it results in a laugh and, at any rate, never prevents a renewal of effort. The fact that an annoyance has occurred to-day never seems to be an argument in favour of its recurrence to-morrow; or, if it does, that does not affect the coolie's estimate of his wheelbarrow. It is just the same all through the life of a Chinaman. If he is visited with misfortune, well, he suffers it patiently. Trouble is the lot of man, and, for some reason, hidden from his understanding, trouble is inflicted. Therefore, tie up all the luggage, and strain beneath its weight again. It is very hot, and the road is full of menace, but why attempt to escape?

But though the Chinese wheelbarrow stands for all the qualities at which a European laughs and for some which he vaguely admires, yet it stands for something else as well. When the day is dying, there is something touching and gentle in the sight of a small party of Chinese women being carried along the Bubbling Well Road; or out on the road to Jesfield. They sit on either side of the wheel, laughing and chatting happily, whilst the coolie tumbles them contentedly along. The hot day is over, and a pleasant breeze fans the branches above their heads, or stirs the fields that lie to right and left. The road winds out behind them, white and dusty, as they move towards the lights of home. They glance anxiously at the carriages which sweep, so fast, beside them, treating them with such scant courtesy and filling them with a vague wonder and distrust. Very demure and weak they look, these Chinese women, not to be hurried nor noisily shouted aside. Quickly the light is fading; it will be dark before they reach their journey's end. The stars are opening bright eyes, and the peace of the night is falling round them. Would one have them, after all, give up their simplicity for our alacrity? Would one like them any the better if they drove? Is there not something sacred, even, in their slow, clumsy wheelbarrow? Perhaps the Chinese woman has prerogatives, just because she is a woman. If she is fond of her wheelbarrow, is she not fond of children too, and does not anything, of which a woman is fond, deserve at least the tolerance of men? Does it not, at any rate, excuse the contradiction of an article which began by dissecting the "picturesque" and ends by "discovering" the "picturesque"?—H. G. D. Noyes.

Intimations.

OF THE MILLIARDE. who have used it or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, will be held on the VOLUNTARY PARKADE GROUND, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 9.15 P.M. Tickets, 2s and 5s, can be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, and from VOLUNTARY HEAD QUARTERS, Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. (802)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that FIELD EXERCISE will be carried out daily from MONDAY, the 9th instant, until FRIDAY, the 13th instant, inclusive, commencing at 7.10 A.M., and finishing at noon, from the South-West slope of Victoria Peak below Mount Ledge in a westerly direction towards the East slope of High West.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. (811)

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Exit cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS: By Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

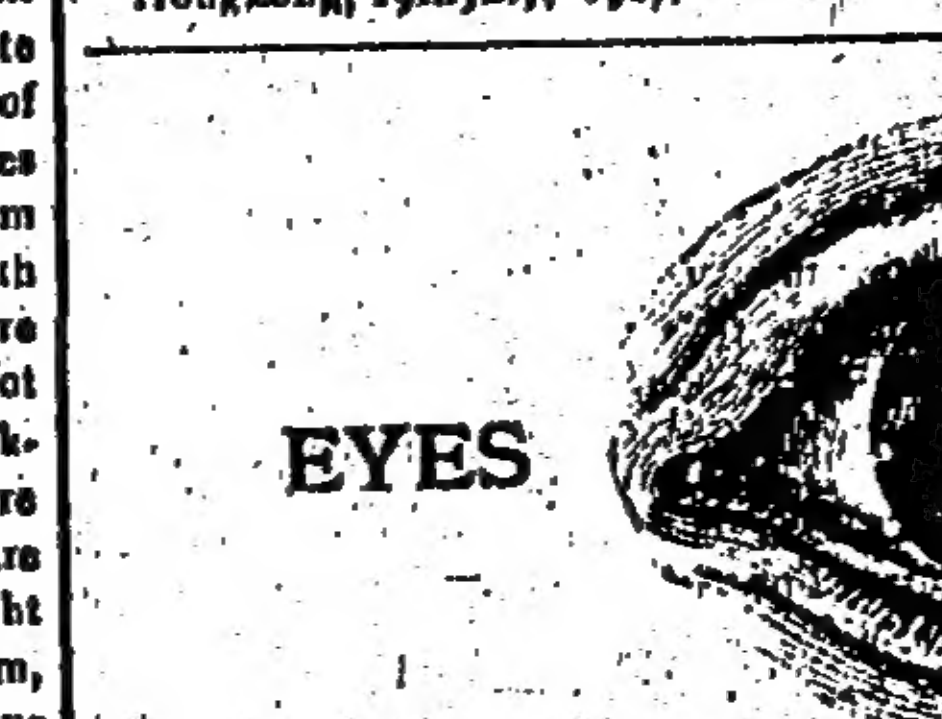
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. (819)

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY SIEMSEN & Co., Agents for.

110 OKONGO & SOUTH CHINA. Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. (814)



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free. LONDON, 27, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. CALCUTTA, 55, Bechood Street. SHANGHAI, 506, Nanking Road. Hongkong, 27th November, 1905. (814)

Public Company.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 18th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1907.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1907. (815)

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.
(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000)
Undertakes and Executes THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., &c., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. (812)

MR. E. E. SMITH WITH CHARLES C. MACKEE, Representative in Orient, Operating with HUTCHISON & Co., HAS ARRIVED IN HONGKONG, Staying at Connaught Hotel.

Knitting Machinery, and All Knitting Mill Accessories, Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Sewing Machinery, and Kindred Specialties, Rice and Flour Mill Machinery, Paper Makers' Machinery, General Machinery, and Specialties. Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. (804)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.60 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$2.70 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906. (818)

IRISH TERRIERS.

FOUR PUPS (male), Thorough-Bred, 6 weeks old. For sale. Prices moderate.

Apply to—C. A. C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1907. (790)

HUMBER CYCLES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cycles Makers by **ROYAL WARRANTS** TO **H.M. KING EDWARD VII.** AND **H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.**

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEED GEAR, GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.

From \$120 to \$150 each.

GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Portsmouth Evening News:—"For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship."

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT, AGENTS, 11, D'AGUIAR STREET and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. (809)

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTEL at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER, Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. (817)

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GOREN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before MONDAY, the 9th of September, at 5 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th of September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 16th of September, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 20th of September, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. (811)

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "TREMONT" FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA. THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. **DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,** Agents. Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. (812)

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).

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Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA.

An Elegant Preparation for the Toilet and
Bath, Refreshing and Invigorating.

LOTION

FOR

PRICKLY HEAT.

An Efficacious Remedy.
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

PURE CARBOLIC
SOAPS.

Highly Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

STRONG MEDICAL.

Guaranteed to contain 20 per cent. of
Pure Carbolic Acid.

MEDIUM.

Guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of
Pure Carbolic Acid.

TOILET SOAP.

Guaranteed to contain 5 per cent. of
Pure Carbolic Acid.

FRAGRANT TOOTH
WASH.

Antiseptic and Detergent—Whitens the Teeth
and strengthens the Gums.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND
PERFUMERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1907.

DEATH.

This morning, at his residence, "Queluz,"
No. 14, Macdonnell Road, JOAO MIGUEL
SERRAVALLO ALVES. Aged 67 years. Deeply
regretted.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 13th
inst., at 5 p.m., from his residence.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1907.

U. S. CONSULAR SERVICE.

It will be remembered that, as a result of
a special Commission of Inquiry, the U. S.
Government instituted early last year im-
portant reforms in its Consular service, in
particular that branch affecting the diplomatic
representations of the United States in the
Far East. Recently another movement has
been started by the National Business Men's
League, through its executive board, at
Chicago, to secure still further reform in the
Consular service of the United States. This
movement will, we are informed by a con-
temporary, no doubt receive the hearty
sympathy and support of business men in all
parts of the country. It is contended that
the Lodge bill of the Fifty-ninth Congress
was in the right direction, and it may be
used as a basis for working out a more
comprehensive scheme of reform in the
American Consular service. The
service ought to be removed as far
from political influences as possible. Consuls
should not be appointed or removed
for political reasons. The merit system
should be made to apply to examination,
appointment and promotion. The National
Business Men's League urges the creation
of an examining board with an examination
scale of 80 to 100; a minimum and maximum
age limit of 21 and 40 years respectively;
the familiarity of consuls with at least
one modern language other than English,
and a knowledge of the natural, industrial and
commercial resources of the United States.
Such qualifications would, as a rule, be re-
quired by the average well-conducted busi-
ness establishment of their foreign repre-
sentatives, and if they are good for a busi-
ness house, they ought to be good for the
Government also. Consular representatives
fill a much larger place in the affairs of the
nation now than heretofore. The usefulness
and value of these agencies have been vastly
increased, and in recent years they have
been doing much toward building up the
commerce of the United States in foreign
countries. But there is still room for im-
provement in the service, and congress
ought to make such changes in the law as
may tend to increase the efficiency of the
Consular system.

THE FIRE AT CANTON.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 11th September.
On Tuesday afternoon I reported to you,
briefly, by telegram, the outbreak of a fire
which takes rank with one of the most
destructive of conflagrations in Canton within
recent years. The fire started at about half
past three o'clock yesterday afternoon. It
originated in a kerosene oil store, in Tung
Hing Street, the street leading from the wharf
of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-
boat Company. The flames raged very fiercely
for several hours and spread rapidly over a
very large area. A dense column of smoke
caused by the burning of kerosene stored in
some of the buildings could be seen at a great
distance, curling in the sky, with frequent
tongues of fire leaping high in the air. The
various fire brigades were at once on the scene,
but owing to the antiquated appliances at
their command they found their task beyond
their control. The hand-pumping engines on
the river bank furnished only a very poor
pressure of water. At one time it was thought
that the fire could not be controlled and that a
very large number of the houses in the vicinity
would be consumed by the flames. After about
one and a half hours' burning, the water from
the engines appeared to produce some effect
on the flames, for while smoke, instead of
black as before, could be seen rising in the
northern portion of the burning area.

The fire could not be extinguished until very
late—about nine o'clock, in spite of the prompt
and valuable assistance rendered by the
different fire brigades.

At 9.40 p.m. the fire started afresh in the
same place and a few more buildings were
burnt to the ground. It has been considered
on all sides that it was very dangerous to have
such large quantities of inflammable oil stored
in premises in such a densely populated
quarter of the city, but after this disaster it is
to be hoped that steps will be taken for the
removal of these stores.

Statistics have not been compiled of the ex-
act number of buildings burnt, but it is ascer-
tained that not less than fifty houses have been
completely gutted. Another estimate figures
the number of houses destroyed at approxi-
mately one hundred.

About two-thirds of the shops in Tung Hing
Street deal in kerosene oil, and it is considered
fortunate that the whole street was not con-
sumed instead of a large part of it at one end.

During the conflagration, the Acting Pro-
vincial Judge, Kung, and some police and other
officials were present on the scene with troops
to keep guard in case of emergency.

It is reported that many of the buildings in
this locality have not been insured, as the risk is
considered by the foreign insurance com-
panies to be too great. It has long been feared
that disastrous results would follow should a
fire break out in this locality.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French Street murder case was concluded
at the Police Court, to-day. The two accused
were committed for trial.

THE following is the gist of a memorial to the
Throne from the reactionary Manchu Censor,
Pei Shou, which was subsequently handed to the
Ministries concerned (Interior and War-
fare) for report:—Regulations must be made
severely to prevent the Press from libelling the
Throne; malicious attacks on the Central
Government; fanning the flames of revolution
amongst anti-monarchists; and reckless com-
ments on the assassination of high Ministers
of the Crown, thereby encouraging revolu-
tionaries in the provinces.

LAI Ts'ip, the master of a marine-store dealer's
shop, at 185, Des Voeux Road, and his ac-
countant, Wing Hop, were charged by Inspector
Gourlay, at the Police Court, to-day, with
unlawful possession and with failing to
keep the shop's account books properly. Thirty-
eight tons of pig iron, valued at \$1,250,
were found in the shop when searched. Ac-
cused were unable to supply the police with
any information, nor was there any entry in
their books of the purchase of the iron. The
case was remanded. Bail of \$1,000 for the
first accused and \$1,000 for the second was
allowed.

ON or about September 15, says the Manila
Cublenews, a Chinese daily newspaper will
enter the local journalistic field. Its name
will be *Yek Yau Sun Po*, which means "The
Existing News." The new paper will come
out every morning and will cost P1 per month
and 10 per year. The business and editorial
offices will be at No. 101 San Vicente. Several
attempts have been made to maintain a
Chinese daily newspaper here, but this has
been difficult owing to the strict immigration
laws. Skilled Chinese printers were brought
in, but when they returned to China the paper
would be forced to suspend publications. This
time, however, the promoters have taught the
art of printing to local Chinese, and will em-
ploy apprentices to take their places when-
ever they quit or go back to China.

MISS Alice Boyce, formerly a member of the
Zigzag theatrical show, residing at the
Comptopolitan Hotel, was removed to the
Governments Civil Hospital early this morning,
suffering from shock. From all accounts, it
would appear that the young woman, accom-
panied by two male friends, went for a walk
along the praya at about midnight yesterday.
While standing near the edge of Pottenger
Street wharf Miss Boyce, so her friends im-
formed the police, "had a fit and fell into the
harbour." The occurrence was seen by
Mr. R. Imrie, an engineer on board the
Empress of China, a gentleman employed in
the Naval Yard, and Policemen Cooper.
Simultaneously, these three gentlemen jumped
in after the woman and rescued her. Although
in a serious condition she is not in danger.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE NEW VICE-ROY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 11th September.
The report is confirmed that the new Viceroy
H. E. Chang, will take his departure from
Shanghai on the 14th instant for Canton and
will assume charge of office about the 19th
instant. The Canton officials have already
prepared everything for H. E.'s reception and
steam launches will be sent to Hongkong to
meet H. E. there.

ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCIATION.

A meeting will take place at the head-
quarters of the Central Anti-Opium Associa-
tion to-morrow, for the election of a president,
vice-president and other members of the com-
mittee to take charge of the affairs of the
Association. The Acting Provincial Judge
will preside over the meeting and supervise
the taking of the votes.

CHINESE HOSPITAL.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Consul-
General of France at Canton in company with
a distinguished French visitor and others, paid
a visit to the Fong Pin Hospital of Canton,
where they were courteously received by the
committee of that institution. The visitors
were shown over the whole building and were
informed that this institution has been estab-
lished over ten years and a great number of
patients have been admitted to the hospital
annually. The visitors appeared greatly in-
terested at finding that the building is so
spacious and suitable for the accommodation
of patients, and expressed their satisfaction
to hear that the hospital is under good
management. The committee also informed
the visitors that they have proposed to estab-
lish a branch hospital in Annam and Saigon for
the treatment of Chinese residents there, and re-
quested them to ask their home Government
to render them assistance in the prosecution
of their work. A tea party was held to entertain
the visitors before they left the institution.
On their return, they visited the Refuge of the
Anti-Opium Association for the treatment of
opium smoking patients.

YUNCHOW RIOTS.

A telegram has been received from a Yün-
chow correspondent that, on the 8th instant,
the insurgents were routed by Commander
Kwok Jen-chang when one hundred or more
of them were killed and twenty were captured
and beheaded on the spot. Another corre-
spondent reports that the rioters in Fong Shing
district have been repulsed by the troops under
Commander Kwok. It is stated that the bandits
obtained their supply of ammunition from re-
volutionaries in Annam. All the foreign mis-
sionaries in Linchow and Pakhoi and its vicin-
ity have been provided with adequate protection
by the Chinese officials there.

REGIMENTAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

The Middlesex Regiment are holding their
first aquatic meeting at Hongkong on Tuesday
and Wednesday, the 24th and 25th September,
in the New Naval Dock, commencing at 4 p.m.
each day. The heats will be decided under
Company arrangements prior to the 24th
September and the programme comprises:—

- FIRST DAY.
1.—50 YARDS RACE. (Heats) Six prizes.
2.—DIVING COMPETITION. Two prizes.
3.—100 YARDS RACE. (Heats) Six prizes.
4.—GREASY POLE COMPETITION. Four
prizes.
5.—220 YARDS RACE. (Heats) Six prizes.
SECOND DAY.
Final:—Events 1, 2 and 3 of the First Day.
6.—LIFE SAVING DISPLAY. Three prizes.
7.—50 YARDS OPEN RACE. (Open to
Army and Navy stationed at Garrison).
Three prizes.
8.—CONSOLATION RACE (50 yards) 6 prizes.
(Open to all Competitors who have not
been placed first, second or third in any
previous race on this programme.
9.—WATER POLO (Final Inter-Company)
Two prizes.

THE Portuguese community of Hongkong has
lost another old and respected member by the
death, this morning, of Mr. João Miguel
Serravallo Alves. Mr. Alves had been ailing
for some time with chronic Bright's disease
and his death, at the age of fifty-seven to-day,
had been expected. The deceased was for a
great number of years employed in the Govern-
ment service, from which he retired on pension
a few years ago. He was one of the few re-
maining original members of the Club Lusitano
in Hongkong, which institution had its flag
half-masted in honour of the deceased to-day.
The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon
at the Roman Catholic cemetery.

INSTRUCTIONS have been sent from Peking to
the Kwangtung provincial Government to the
effect that a municipality is to be established
at Canton without delay. It is to be modelled
on the plan of the Tientsin Municipality, and
the regulations, which are to be drafted im-
mediately, are to be similar to those under
which Tientsin is administered. As a pre-
liminary, the authorities direct that two lecture
halls are to be opened in the city of Canton
in which competent officials are to lecture
daily on the municipal system, pointing out its
advantages to the people, so that when the
new order of things is introduced there may
be as little popular opposition as possible.

YESTERDAY morning, while on patrol duty in
Reclamation Street, a lunko noticed a coolie
entering a marine storekeeper's shop with a
boat hook in his hand. Standing outside the
shop he heard the coolie offering the hook for
sale, but he was unable to tell the fact
whence he had obtained it. The policeman
stepped in and arrested the coolie. As it hap-
pened, when the coolie was taken to the station
one of the crew of the *Kam Yu* was in the
charge-room and he identified the hook as the
property of the launch. The coolie, who was
named Wong, was charged with theft at the
Police Court, yesterday. He admitted the
charge, and Mr. Melbourne sentenced him to
three weeks' hard labour.

THE SHATOW UPRISING.

SUPPOSED LEADER COMMITTED TO GAOL.

At noon, to-day, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, pre-
siding in the Police Court, gave his decision
in the case in which the Chinese Government
are applying for the surrender of one Hu Ki
Shing, who, it is alleged, was connected with
an armed robbery committed recently in China.
It is on this charge that the Chinese Govern-
ment are seeking for his extradition, but dur-
ing one of the hearings it came out that he is
also wanted for being one of the moving spirits
in the recent uprising at Shatow.

Mr. G. F. Nozelli, Crown Solicitor of Massa-
chusetts and Bowley, appeared in support of
the application. Mr. Otto Kong Sing repre-
sented the accused.
In delivering judgment,
His Worship said:—The defendant was
brought before me under the Chinese Extri-
dication Ordinance, 1889, charged with the com-
mission of the crime of armed robbery committed
within the jurisdiction of China. The facts of
the case were as follows:—On the morning of
the 17th April, 1907, at 1.30 a.m., the defend-
ant and thirteen or fourteen others broke into the
family house of one Ng Pui, situated at Ha Yün
village, in the Yün Ping district, Kwangtung
province, China. The defendant and these
thirteen or fourteen men were all armed.
Whilst they were in the house the defendant
shot and killed Ng Pui. The defendant and
these thirteen or fourteen men took away from
the house that night 300 pieces of clothing,
jewellery to the value of about \$15,000, and over
\$700 in money.

The defence set up was that of an *alibi*
and also, that the requisition for the
surrender of the defendant has been made
with a view to try and punish him for an
offence of a political character. Section 10 of
the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, is as
follows:—"If, at the hearing, before a Magis-
trate, such evidence is produced as would,
subject to the provisions of this Ordinance,
justify the commitment of the fugitive criminal
for trial at the Supreme Court if the crime of
which he is accused had been committed in
the Colony, the Magistrate shall commit him
to Victoria Gaol to await the further order of
the Governor, but otherwise shall order him to
be discharged."

The provision as to when a magistrate is to
discharge or commit an accused is contained
in Section 76 of the Magistrate Ordinance,
1890. The section is as follows:—"When all
the evidence offered on the part of the prosecu-
tion against the accused has been heard, if the
Magistrate is of opinion that it is not sufficient
to put the accused upon his trial for an indict-
able offence, the Magistrate shall, forthwith
order the accused, if in custody, to be dis-
charged as to the information then under in-
quiry; but if, in the opinion of the Magistrate,
such evidence is sufficient to put the accused
upon his trial for an indictable offence, or
if the evidence given raises a strong or
probable presumption of the guilt of the ac-
cused, then the Magistrate shall, by his warrant,
commit him to prison to be there safely kept
until he shall be thence delivered by due course
of law or admit him to bail as hereinafter
mentioned."

The above Section is identical with Section
25 of the Statute 24 and 25, Victoria c.47, an
Act of Parliament commonly known as Jervis
Act. On page 898 of Oke's Magistrate's
Synopsis the author publishes in a foot-
note the practice to be followed as to
when Justices are to discharge or commit
an accused under Section 25 of Jervis Act.
The footnote is as follows:—"In Cox v.
Coleridge (1 B. & C. 50), Mr. Justice Bayley
observed: 'I think that a Magistrate is clearly
bound, in the exercise of a sound discretion,
not to commit anyone unless a *prima facie*
case is made out against him by witnesses
entitled to a reasonable degree of credit.
Justices ought not, therefore, to balance the
evidence and decide according as it pre-
ponderates, for this would, in fact, be taking
upon themselves the functions of a petty jury
and be trying the case; but they should consider
whether or not the evidence makes out a strong
or probable, or even a conflicting case of guilt;
in any one of which cases they should commit
the accused to trial. If, however, from the
slender nature of the evidence, the unworthi-
ness of the witnesses, or the conclusive proof
of innocence produced on the part of the
accused, they feel that the case is not sustained,
and that if they sent it for trial he must be
acquitted, they should discharge the accused.'"

In the present case, went on his Worship,
the evidence in my opinion raises a strong pre-
sumption of the guilt of the accused. I now
come to the defence set up that the requisition
was made with a view to try and punish him
for an "offence of a political character." Section
4, sub-sections 1 and 3, of the Chinese Extri-
dication Ordinance, 1889, are as follows:—"Sub-
section 1:—'A fugitive criminal shall not be
surrendered if the offence in respect of which
his surrender is demanded is one of a political
character, or if he proves to the satisfaction of
the magistrate, or of a Judge of the Supreme
Court, if brought before the Court on a writ of
habeas corpus, or of the Governor that the
requisition for his surrender has in fact been
made with a view to try or punish him for an
offence of a political character, or for an offence
which is not an extradition crime.'"

Sub-section 3:—"A fugitive criminal shall not
in any case be surrendered unless an agree-
ment is given by the Chinese Government that
he shall not, until he has been restored, or had
an opportunity of returning to her Majesty's
dominions, be detained or tried in China for
any offence committed before his surrender,
other than the extradition crime on which the
surrender is demanded."

mentioned in the demand for surrender. This
principle is now incorporated into every ex-
tradition treaty and affords absolute protection
to political offenders. In Sir Edward Chamber's
Treatise upon the law of extradition there is the
following note on "political offences" at page 257
of the appendix:—"With regard to political
offences there is no great difficulty. It should
be provided that no surrender should be
granted except on the declaration of the
Minister of the foreign power, that the fugitive is
wanted for trial for the offence charged in the
deposition used against him and no other. If
treaties are made there are abundant models
for a clause which would protect political
offenders from rendition." As to the present
case there is no evidence before me to warrant
my coming to the conclusion that the re-
quisition for extradition is made with a view
to punish the defendant for an offence of a
political character. The suggestion by the de-
fence was really not made to punish defendant
for an armed robbery but for an offence of a
political character amounts to an allegation
that the said demand for extradition was not
made in good faith nor in the interests of jus-
tice. Apart from the fact that there was noth-
ing in the evidence to support such a sugges-
tion it was decided in *re Arton* (1896, 1 Q.B.
108) that such an allegation enters into the
political aspect of extradition and it is not com-
petent for a court of law to consider the matter.
The decision of Lord Russell, C.J., in *re Arton*
on this point is as follows:—"I now come to
the third and last ground upon which the rule
has been moved that the demand for extradi-
tion is not made in good faith and in the in-
terests of justice. It has been pointed out by
myself and my learned brothers during the argu-
ment that this is in itself a very grave and very
serious statement to put forward and one which
ought not to be put forward except upon very
strong grounds; it conveys a reflection of the
gravest possible kind not only upon the motive
and actions of the responsible government but
also implicitly upon the judicial authorities of
a neighbouring and friendly power. Is it
open to us at all to consider such a sugges-
tion? In my judgment, it is not, and I have
already stated the grounds for my opinion.
This question bears upon the political aspect
of extradition and it must be determined upon
a consideration of matters into which this
Court is not competent and has no authority to
enter. Such considerations, if they exist at all,
must be addressed to the executive of the
country and ought not to enter into the judicial
consideration of the question, which in this
case turns solely upon the construction of the
extradition act and the treaty."

What are the circumstances proved with
regard to the disturbances which the defend-
ant alleges to be of a political character? Shortly
after the defendant's arrest in Hong-
kong and after the usual caution was adminis-
tered to him he made the following statement:—"I
did not commit armed robbery. It is
because that on the eleventh day of the fourth
moon, at Chin Chau, in the Yün Ping district,
magistrates' city, there was a rebellion as
rice was dear. The officials did not do
their duty properly. The Kap Ping looted
fought with the mandarins. I am arrested
and accused of fighting with the man-
darins. Chao Hung Sing led us people to
fight with the mandarins." The defendant
was put in the witness box and made *inter alia*
the following statement:—"I know that a
rising took place at Woong-Kong in the Yün
Ping district. I was second head man who
got up this rebellion. The cause of this
rebellion was that rice was very dear and
scarce in that part and had been so for about a
year. The authorities knew this the whole
time and would not take any steps to make the
rice any cheaper. They knew well the law-
and-duties cast upon them in cases of this
kind. They simply ignored the people and let
them starve. Members of the Reform Party
were imprisoned for armed robbery." The
witness then described the fighting which took
place. His party also captured the city of
Wong Kong, but eventually dispersed as they
were short of rations. The defendant also
stated in cross-examination that in this
rebellion they had no idea of doing anything
except to punish the local mandarins. The
defendant also stated he was a member of the
Reform Party. What is the meaning of the ex-
pression "an offence of a political character?"
The definition given in Stephens' History of
the Criminal Law of England, volume 2, page
70, is the one which was adopted by the Court
(Drumman J. and Stephens J.) in the
well-known and leading case of *re Cas-
tioni* (1891, 1 Q.B. 119). The following is
the definition given at page 70 of Stephens'
History of the Criminal Law: "What is the
meaning of the expression 'an offence of
a political character?' There are three
senses which might naturally be given to the
expression standing alone. The first and most
obvious sense, is an offence consisting in
an attack upon the political order of things estab-
lished in the country where it is committed.
High treason, riots for political purposes,
crimes like the offences defined by the Treason-
Felony Act of 1848, seditious libels and con-
spiracies are instances of offences of this class.
It is, however, difficult to interpret the expres-
sion in this sense because none of the crimes
referred to are extradition crimes. As there-
fore they are not within the rule, it seems
difficult to suppose that the exception was
intended to apply to them. The second sense in
which the expression 'political offence' can
be used is any offence committed in order to
obtain any political object. The exception
thus interpreted would cover all crimes com-
mitted under the orders of any secret political
society, such for instance as assassination,
armed robbery, or forgery. It is monstrous to
suppose that this interpretation which can hardly
give offence in the present day it would have
protected the wretch Fieschi whose offence
consisted in shooting down many persons in the
streets of Paris in an attempt to murder Louis
Philippe. The third meaning which may be
given to the words and which I take to be the

true one is somewhat more complicated. It
either of these I have described. An act often
falls under several different definitions. For
instance, if a civil war were to take place it
would be high treason by levying war against
the Queen. Every case in which a man was
shot in action would be murder; whereas a
house was burnt for military purposes it
would be committed to take cattle, &c., by
requisition would be robbery. According to
the common use of language, however, all
such acts would be political offences because
they would be incidents in carrying on
a civil war. I think, therefore, that the expres-
sion in the extradition act ought (unless some
better interpretation of it can be suggested)
to be interpreted to mean that fugitive criminals
are not to be surrendered for extradition
crimes if those crimes were incidental to, and
formed part of political disturbances. I do not
wish to enter into details before a subject
which might at any moment come under
judicial consideration, and which, wherever it
does so, will probably involve questions as
delicate as they are important, but the sugges-
tions made above arise upon the face of the
enactment."

In order to constitute an "offence of a political
character" there must be two or more parties
in the state each seeking to have the govern-
ment in its hands. The decision of *re Cas-
tioni* on this point is as follows:—"I think
that in order to bring the case within
the words of the Act and to exclude extradition
for such an act as murder, which is one of
the extradition offences it must at least be
shown that the act is done in furtherance
of, done with the intention of assistance,
as a sort of overt act in the course of
acting in a political matter, a political rising or
a dispute between two parties in the state as
to which is to have the government in its hands,
before it can be brought within the meaning of
the words used in the Act." The decision in
*re Cas-
tioni* on this point is as follows:—"It appears
to me that in order to constitute an offence
of a political character there must be
two or more parties in the state each
seeking to impose the government of their
own choice on the other, and if the
offence is committed by one side or the other
in pursuance of the object it is a political
offence, otherwise it is not." In the present
case, concluded Mr. Hazeland, there were
not two parties in the state each seeking
to impose the government of the own choice
on the other. I am therefore of opinion
that the rising or disturbance in which
the defendant was concerned cannot be de-
scribed as an offence of a political character,
within the meaning of the words used in the
Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889. The
defendant will therefore be committed to Vic-
toria Gaol to await the order of His Excel-
lency the Governor.

HONGKONG WATER POLO
SHIELD COMPETITION.

NINTH ROUND.

V. R. C. "B" TEAM DEFEATED R. E. "A" TEAM.

This match created a good deal of interest,
as both teams were very evenly matched.
Some expected to see the Engineers win,
but their drawback lay in one of their backs,
who could not keep up with the play and
allowed his man to score two consecutive goals.
In the first half the play was very even and
seemed as though no scoring would be done by
either side, but Ribeiro's man allowed him to
get away (about a minute before half time)
with the result that he scored the first goal for
the V.R.C. team. Soon after the ball was
passed up to the R.E. forwards who lost a
brilliant opportunity to score by the whistle
going.

The Engineers soon equalized in the second
half, when Morrish swam up with the ball and
passed over to Vaughan who scored. The
Club team tried hard to score after this and
their efforts were rewarded when in the midst
of a scramble Le Breton just pushed the ball
in. The third and fourth goals were scored by
Ellis, who swam away from his man out a good
many occasions.

The game throughout was a fast one and both
teams played well, although of course as stated
above the Engineers might have done better if
they were not short of one of their best men.
The teams were:—

V.R.C. "B"—C. A. Rodrigues (goal), J. W.
Baine, A. J. V. Ribeiro (fullbacks), L. Le Breton
(half back), A. R. Ellis, J. M. C. Lopes and F.
da Rosa (forwards).

R.E. "A"—Staff Sergeant Walsh (goal), Mor-
rish and Staff Sergeant Webster (fullbacks), C.
Grandy (half back), Sappers Cary, Vaughan and
Barton (forwards).

The Middlesex "A" team forfeited a win to
the 8th Coy. Royal Garrison Artillery.

COMPETITION TABLE

Played. Won. Lost. Drawn. Points.				
V. R. C. "A"	8	7	0	14
8th Coy. R.G.A.	8	7	0	14
Corinthian Y.C.	7	4	2	15
V. R. C. "B"	8	4	4	12
R. E. "A"	7	4	3	12
R. E. "B"	8	3	5	9
R. E. "C"	7	1	6	3
Middlesex "A"	7	1	6	3
Middlesex "B"	8	1	6	3

A friendly match was afterwards played be-
tween teams representing the V.R.C. and 8th
Coy. Royal Garrison Artillery and proved a
very interesting one. In the first half the Club
scored twice and added a third in the second
half to the Gunners' all.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Kutlung*) 14th inst.
American (*Nippon Maru*) 14th inst.
French (<

Telegrams.

[Reader's.]

THE ST. LEGER.

RESULT OF THE RACE.

FAVOURITE WINS.

London, 11th September.

1.—Wool Winder.

2.—Balticglass.

3.—Acolaim.

The betting was:—

11 to 10 on Wool Winder;

100 to 8 against Balticglass;

and 8 to 1 against Acolaim.

[The above telegram is printed in the present issue by courtesy of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.—Ed., H.K.T.]

Orientals in British Columbia.

London, 10th September.

Most serious anti-Japanese and Chinese rioting occurred in Vancouver on Saturday and was renewed on Sunday evening; but the resolute attitude of the Japanese, armed with clubs, revolvers, and knives, and the threatened use of bombs, intimidated the mob, who refrained from attacking the Japanese quarter.

Details of the fighting on Saturday show that the Japanese, shouting "Hanzai," charged and routed a mob of 8,000, who had pursued them, using broken bottles in a most effective manner.

The Japanese Labour Commissioner, Ishii, proceeding to the Consulate had a narrow escape.

The police permitted the use of arms to the Japanese.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has wired to the Mayor deeply regretting the indignities and cruelties to the subjects of the friend and ally of the King, and hoping that the offenders will be promptly punished.

The London papers generally comment on the seriousness of the situation, but are confident that the Dominion Government will impose its authority on British Columbia. They dwell on the extraordinary difficulty of the problem presented in the clash of East and West, and the necessity for the Statesmen of the world concentrating their wisdom to effect a settlement, which has been already too long delayed.

Later.

All the Chinese domestics and mill hands in Vancouver have struck as a protest against the treatment they have received. They purchased hundreds of pistols until the police stopped the sale of arms.

No official information has been received at official quarters in London in reference to the Vancouver riots, and no representations have been made; but the affair is greatly regretted in official quarters, where, however, it is felt that Japan will realize that the outrages are the result of a mob, and that the guilty will be punished with the strongest legal methods available.

It is stated in Seattle that the riot was by a number of American Labour leaders, who, after attending a conference in Seattle, went to Vancouver, hoping thereby to suppress the Japanese Labour Commissioner Ishii with the unanimity of the Labourites on the Pacific coast.

LEPROSY IN JAPAN.

SETTLEMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED AT AMAGASAKI.

A leper hospital and settlement is to be established at Amagasaki under the control of Osaka Government. The area of land to be acquired for this purpose is estimated at about 20,000 tsubo. Mr. Ikegami, Chief of Police of Osaka, is reported to have stated that as lepers are to be isolated for life, it will be necessary for the authorities not to shut them out from the world entirely. The number of patients to be received at Amagasaki is estimated at about 30, and buildings will cover an area of ground to the extent of about 1,000 tsubo in all. The remainder of the land will be utilized as a farm and for gardens. There will be houses for the accommodation of about 20 single patients and sixty houses for the married couples, with a kitchen, each family occupying one house, and thus a small village will be formed. Educational facilities and various amusements will be provided for the lepers. Those patients not too seriously afflicted will be put on farming work, horticulture, and other kinds of manual labour, according to the ability and fitness of the patient.

A Honolulu message dated August 3rd reads as follows:—
"Not a little worry is being felt here by the natives over the report that the Japanese Government is planning systematically to segregate the lepers in Japan. Heretofore there has been no segregation law enforced in that country and lepers have been free to go at will about Japan. But with the new law it is likely that the Government will place them under some systematic control and restraint."

"There are a great many native Hawaiians afflicted with leprosy living in Japan. They went there originally to escape being sent to the Molokai settlement and in the hope of securing treatment in Japan for the disease. There have been cases where people afflicted with the disease, or said by Honolulu physicians to be victims of the disease, have been cured, apparently, of the leprosy. But if the Government proposes to change the former custom and deprive the lepers of their liberty, it will mean that the Hawaiians who went there to escape confinement at Molokai may find themselves in a worse predicament than they were at home. They will be kept as prisoners, or at least under restraint, among strangers instead of among friends, and possibly relatives, at Molokai."

THE GREAT FIRE AT HAKODATE.

GRAPHIC DETAILS.

THE TOWN PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT.

The *Kobe Herald* has received the following interesting account of the great conflagration at Hakodate, dated Aug. 28, from its correspondent at that port:—

Long ere this reaches you, doubtless, many reports will have appeared in other newspapers and probably in considerable detail, so it is hardly likely I can tell you anything fresh concerning the great conflagration. It commenced about 10 p.m. on Sunday (Aug. 25) at the East side of the town, quite close to the sea, with a very strong wind blowing from the East, and, fearing that any outbreak in that quarter at such a time would prove troublesome, I immediately visited the scene, only to find the fire had a good start, too good, in my opinion, to be controlled. It must, of course, be remembered that an exceptionally long spell of dry weather had prepared everything for a conflagration and from the very beginning it looked as though nothing could save the town. Alas, this proved only too true, and, how, what a scene of desolation is presented to the eye! The fire swept from one end of the town to the other in the course of a few hours, gaining breadth and force as it progressed by leaps and bounds until, about the centre of the town, it reached from the sea shore (harbour side) right to the fringe of the woods on the hills above, taking everything in its path, and only some few houses on the outskirts escaping.

The job has been a clean one, nothing but small heaps of ashes remaining where wooden houses once stood, while piles of mud and broken tiles mark the sites of a mud fire proof (?) building here and there. Many of these specially constructed godowns stood the test, but much too large a percentage did not. The devastated area covers the principal business and better residential quarters, and the loss involved must mount up to many millions of yen (probably 50,000,000), but at present it is quite impossible to get any reliable figures. The number of houses destroyed is estimated roughly at ten thousand odd, and reports place the loss of life at over 30. However, one has no immediate means of verifying these statements, but they appear within the bounds of reason.

The portions of the town now remaining are mainly poor quarters, so one can say the town has been practically wiped out, and its rebuilding will prove no small task. The tanks were so thick that long before the fire actually reached one's house, the inmates were compelled to flee and as far as possible drag their effects and belongings with them, but in most cases it was simply labour lost; desire for personal safety being naturally a greater consideration, the goods were eventually abandoned to their fate. The fire had done its work by 6 a.m. on the 26th, although up to last night a godown with kerosene was still burning, and here and there the glow showed that the flames were still unextinguished in places, but there was no danger of the fire spreading and doing fresh havoc unless the wind changed to the south or west. Fortunately, the wind has remained in one quarter since the 25th, or what was left of the town might well have shared a similar fate to the rest. To-day it is raining hard, which will not mitigate the hardship the people are already suffering for want of shelter and food, the latter being scarce and difficult to get locally. I think the authorities are taking steps to assist the needy and prevent any attempt by traders to profit unreasonably by the misfortune of others. One great boom to the white population is the most fortunate preservation of Kaemori's provision and general store in the main street just where the fire raged fiercest. His supplies, however, are limited, both the godowns attached to the store having been destroyed. Of the whole foreign community, but two residences escaped by reason of their high position on the hill; consequently the homeless remainder are practically packed into these and living anyhow for the time being. Of the foreigners who had their houses burnt, some saved a few things, while a number of others have nothing but what they stand up in. The situation is deplorable, yet it has its comic side. The list of Government and other buildings destroyed includes: the Shicho (Governor's office), Post and Telegraph offices, Police Head Quarters, Telephone Exchange, Commercial School, Nautical School, and some half dozen other large schools, Nippon Ginko, Taushoku Ginko, Daisan Ginko, 13th Bank, and other smaller ones, British and Russian Consulates, Hakodate General Hospital and several private hospitals, Chamber of Commerce, Nippon Yusen Kaisha offices and godowns, other blocks of godowns, all the largest and best hotels and tea houses, both licensed quarters, several large temples, the English, American Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, with the residences and schools, also the Greek Church, "Emerson and Co.'s office and godowns, etc. Some big explosions occurred during the fire, attributable probably to gunpowder in the gun shops. One steamer in harbour was burning gaily on the morning of the 26th, while a good many lighters were also set on fire by sparks and destroyed.

In conclusion, just a word of praise and deep thanks to the Captain and officers of the Russian s.s. *Roman*, now in dry dock, for their great assistance and boundless hospitality to a number of the homeless foreigners on the night of the fire and since. The ship was practically an 'open house' to all who cared to go there and the courtesy shown is very greatly appreciated and will ever be remembered.

Temporary Post and Telegraph offices were opened yesterday and no time is being lost in restoring proper communication with the outside world.

H. General Prince Fushimi arrived yesterday from the north to inspect the local garrison, and, in spite of the ruin everywhere, crowds turned out to welcome him.

VICEROY YUAN AND THE WAIWUPU.

In an age which has seen the virtual demoralization of kinglyship, and reduces princes to the level of a commercial speculation, there are yet a few titles which do not altogether lose the glamour with which the great bases of the earth once were invested among men. None of these, perhaps, more impresses the imagination than the title of Viceroy in China. The remembrance of the vastness of his dominions, of the innumerable millions over whom he reigns, no less than the inscrutability which hides the life of both governor and governed from foreign observation; the thought of the boundless wealth and power that are his, yet subject to the capricious favour of an irresponsible despot; all these combine to inspire a feeling of awe, and the conviction that only a very rare type of man is fitted to hold such office. It is so exaggerated to say that such a man was found in Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai whom an Imperial Decree now raises to be President of the Waiwupu. Since November 1901 when, on the death of Li Hung-chang, he was appointed Acting Viceroy of the metropolitan province of Chihli, there have been few movements towards reform and liberalism which might not be traced, at least in some part, to the influence of his thought. It was, perhaps, the irreducible reluctance of the Government at Peking to depart from its well-worn path of temporization, coupled with his observation of external events to which that Government remained blind, and the growing confidence which he could feel that he inspired in his Imperial mistress, which have been responsible for the louder, more insistent note of warning that Viceroy Yuan has sounded in the past few weeks. It is permissible to think that when His Excellency gave to Tientsin the comprehensive form of municipal government which was detailed in these columns on July 30, he was inspired by another thought as well as that of his provincial capital's betterment. He may well have hoped that the constitution of Tientsin should serve as a tiny object lesson of the possibilities of that greater constitution for China on which he addressed to the Throne his passionate memorial of August 3.

The new President of the Waiwupu comes of pure Chinese descent, a fact which explains the sympathy wherewith he can approach the vital question of racial antagonisms in Chihai, but which makes all the more remarkable the height to which he has risen. He is a native of the Jiangshien district in Honan province, and is only some forty-seven years of age. His family has official traditions; for his grandfather was at one time Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu, while of his two brothers, (he had four originally but two are dead), one is now a Taoist at Soochow. Viceroy Yuan obtained his first important post in the eighties when he was appointed Chinese Resident at the Court of Seoul, and Director General of Trade and International Relations in Korea. He was also appointed Taoist of Vanchow, Chekiang province, while still holding his post at Seoul, but this office he did not take up. In 1894 when hostilities broke out with Japan Yuan Shih-kai had to leave Seoul, and in July 1897 he was appointed Provincial Judge of Chihli, which, however, he vacated soon afterwards in order to take over the organization and control of a modern drilled Army Corps at a place named Hsiaochan, some forty miles from Tientsin. Probably it was this fact, together with the efficient state to which His Excellency brought the Peiyang troops during his Viceroyalty, which prompted recent rumour that among prospective changes at Peking it was intended to place Yu Shih-kai in charge of the Yuchupu; rumour which was improbable on the face of it, since, if changes there were to be, the Ministry of War would be a too obviously limited sphere for a man of this Viceroy's special gifts. While he was thus engaged at Hsiaochan the Empress Dowager effected her great coup d'etat by which she deposed the Emperor, and the ease with which she effected the stroke was largely due to the fact that Yuan Shih-kai, with the Peiyang troops behind him, inclined to her side in the crisis. In 1899 he was promoted Governor of Shanung, and here it may be said that his name became generally familiar to foreigners through the firm hold that he kept upon his province during the Boxer disturbances of 1900. At has been already remarked, the death of Li Hung-chang brought Yuan Shih-kai to the close of 1901 into Chihli.

Events, or at least the shadow of events, have moved with startling rapidity in China within the last two or three months. The promise of the Empress Dowager made by the decree of February 18, to grant China a Constitution and a Parliament has been followed by an exhortation to men of thought to suggest schemes for the accomplishment of that Constitution; by decrees throwing open the ranks of the peerage to merchants; and dealing with the jealousies of Chinese and Vanchai; finally by an apparently authoritative repetition of the Empress Dowager's intention to resign the throne, the date of which tremendous change is said to be fixed for the coming New Year. One particular phrase will be remembered as occurring again and again in all decrees, from, and memorials to, the Throne. It is difficult to decide whether "this present time of crisis" is often thus reiterated, has reference to the external changes in Manchuria and Korea—the latter of which, especially, appealed to His Excellency Yuan—or to the agitation produced by anti-monarchical faction and accentuated by the Anhui outrage. The sum total of emotions has clearly produced an undeniable conviction that something solid must be done, and quickly, Viceroy Yuan's policy is clearly indicated in the memorial which he sent to the Throne during his short period of sick leave at the close of July: It recommends a National Assembly, local and town councils, education, and the reformation of the empire's finances. The memorial was strongly endorsed, when it was read at the Grand Council, by Prince Tuan, the Empress's

brother; and substantially we may assume that it will not have differed greatly from the other memorials of Viceroy Tuan Fung and Chang Chih-tung, which have combined with it to bring about the present consultations at Peking. In the circumstances, and the remedy for China's malady being internal and not external, it is curious to find His Excellency Yuan promoted to the Ministry of Affairs. There is, however, a belief in various quarters, that the President of the Waiwupu will not remain longer at Peking than is necessary for the inauguration of a new régime. Certainly there is a strong desire at Tientsin to keep him at the provincial capital as was evinced at a representative meeting of the gentry and merchants of the district when the proposal to recall him to Peking was first mooted, and as shown in the Tientsin letter which we publish to-day. From this point of view His Excellency has merely been appointed to the Waiwupu in order that he should have the necessary *locus standi*. But whether his stay at Peking be long or short, it can hardly be doubted that his influence will be felt as much when apparently veiled in the united functions of a Council, as when it shows in the splendid isolation of the Viceroy.—N. C. D. News.

THE INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARKS.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE PATENT BUREAU.

We learn from the *Japan Herald* that Mr. Oda, the Director of the Patent Bureau, is credited with having stated that the Government authorities were fully conscious of the necessity of revising the Patent Law now in force. Some radical revision might probably be introduced. In view, however, of the far-reaching effect of the revision, the question could not be solved on purely theoretical reasoning alone. The authorities were therefore now investigating as to what provisions of the law most conform to the present requirements of the community, and were also inviting the opinions of those interested in patents on the defects of the present law, as questions relating to fees, procedure, and examination of patents ought not to be solved only by the views of Government authorities or politicians.

The reports appearing in the vernacular papers relating to the proposed revision of the law were almost all incorrect. The proposal was now under investigation and the Bill would possibly not be introduced to the next session (the 24th session) of the Imperial Diet. The authorities contemplated taking into consideration the opinions of those who were interested in the patent business in the formulation of the revised law, which it was intended to introduce to the 25th session of the Diet.

The patent laws of various countries were based on different principles. In Japan the principle of registration was adopted, while the English patent law was formulated on the principle of priority of use. Thus in Japan the person who first got his patent registered could set up his right against another party, while in England the fact of the claim to a prior use thereof was sufficient to set up a patent right against another. The difference in the fundamental principle on which the laws were framed naturally produced different effects on patents. A dispute recently arose in connection with the crocodile brand of grey shirting registered by an Osaka merchant, it being contended that the trade-mark was an imitation of the same brand of grey shirting made in England. Despite the contention the registration effected by the Osaka merchant could not be adjudged invalid from the point of view of the Japanese patent law. This was especially the case in such a country as China, where there existed no patent law. In his opinion the English patentee could not set up his right against another party, even if the latter employed the same trade-mark, because of his claim to prior use of that particular trade-mark. There had been a controversy on the merits and demerits of the two principles, but there was no need to go into the details. For all practical purposes there was no room left as to the application of the law in Japan to such cases as cited above. In view, however, of the difficulty experienced in deciding the disputes arising from the conflict of interests of the subjects of various Powers in China, where extraterritoriality existed, the European Powers had concluded a treaty based on the principle of reciprocity. To illustrate the treaty let it be supposed that an American had acquired a patent in Great Britain. If a British subject had used the same patent in China the United States Consul in China was empowered to punish the British offender according to the British law. The Japanese Government had of late been invited to participate in the treaty, but no definite answer had so far been given, owing to difference of opinion amongst the authorities. In his opinion such an arrangement was prejudicial to the interests of the Japanese, seeing that the registration of Japanese patents in the countries of Treaty Powers was attended with considerable inconvenience because of the big distance existing between Japan and Europe, whereas it was comparatively easy amongst the European countries to have patents registered in other countries because of the facility of communication between each other.

Under the Patent Law now in force it was provided that in the event of a patent being obtained for an invention at different dates, the patent obtained at a later date was rendered invalid. It appeared that this provision was subject to much criticism. The principal reasons advanced against it was that, while it was perfectly sound if the later patent was acquired through dishonest means, the provision not only infringed the already acquired rights of a bona fide third party, but it would also discourage inventors if the patent acquired by an honest inventor was rendered invalid on the ground that the inventor had not claimed priority for the invention, simply because he had assigned or agreed to share the patent with a third party or because he had pledged the patent. Apart from the argument, past experience showed that such cases had very seldom been brought to the notice of the Patent Bureau, so that such an argument might be dismissed as superfluous.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW

(FRIDAY), the 13th September, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
2 Cases MANILA CIGARS,
(Isabelas and Imperiales).

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. [826]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BELGRAVIA."

Captain Hildebrandt, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

This steamer brings on the cargo of s.s. "Suevia" from Antwerp.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. [825]

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

THE CAUSE OF THE DECREASING NUMBERS.

It is stated that the Chinese students in Japan are decreasing in number. This is attributed by a certain Chinese resident in Tokyo to the attitude taken by the Chinese Government, which is endeavouring to put a check on more of these students coming to this country, and also to the attitude adopted by the Japanese schools toward the Chinese students. This authority points out that the Government schools show a tendency to regard the Chinese students studying there as a burden, while the private schools are excessively eager to obtain money from them, and if not endeavouring to extort money, are invariably working for the interests of Japan only, entirely ignoring the interests of China. For this reason few of the students have any feelings of gratitude towards the Japanese even after many years' study in Japan. On the contrary they have only apathy for the Japanese. It is these students, who on their return to China, strongly advance anti-Japanese principles in the Chinese Government. At the first sight, the matter would seem trivial, concludes this authority, but in reality it is not so. These students are all to occupy responsible seats in the Government in future, and if the present attitude of the Japanese schools towards them is not rectified Japan will be placed in a disadvantageous position in her diplomatic relations with China.—*Japan Chronicle*.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/3
Do. demand 2/2 9/16
Do. 4 months' sight 2/2 15/16
France—Bank T.T. 2/2 7/16
America—Bank T.T. 53 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 3.20
India T.T. 16 1/2
Do. demand 16 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 73
Singapore T.T. 6 1/2 prem
Yokohama—Bank T.T. 108
Hankow—Bank T.T. 133 1/2

Buying.

1 month's sight 1/3 2/3
6 months' sight 1/3 2/3
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York 54
1 month's sight do. 55 1/2
1 month's sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/2
1 month's sight France 2.85
1 month's sight do. 2.85
1 month's sight Germany 3.22
Bar Silver 31 1/2
Bank of England rate 4 1/2
Bank of France 4 1/2
Government 50.04

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 12th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over Japan, and the Loochoos, and fallen slightly on the S. and S.E. coasts of China.
Pressure remains high over N. China and the Sea of Japan, and low over the N.E. part of the China Sea.

A depression may be forming in this area to the S.W. of Formosa.
Fresh to strong N.E. winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel, and N. winds along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. winds, moderate or fresh; showery.
2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lintin, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Intimations



THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

BABY GRANDS



BY

STEINWAY,
HAAKE,
WINKELMANN,
& Co., & Co., & Co.
Prices from \$750.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. [832]

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"TANSAN"

Bottled at the Takaradzka Spring, Japan.

Mixed with Hock, Whisky, or Claret it has no equal as a Thirst-quencher, Stimulant, and cure for Lassitude and Debility.

LADIES who value their health should drink it.

CHILDREN will feel the beneficial effect of it.

MEN who use it testify to its excellence.

ALL SHOULD DRINK IT.



IT IS STILL THE BEST

NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD.

BEWARE OF Spurious Imitations and see that you get your "TANSAN" from the SOLE AGENTS.

"TANSAN GINGER ALE"

Acknowledged to be the best on the market, see that the label bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON, without which none is genuine.

Can always be obtained at all the CLUBS, HOTELS and STORES.

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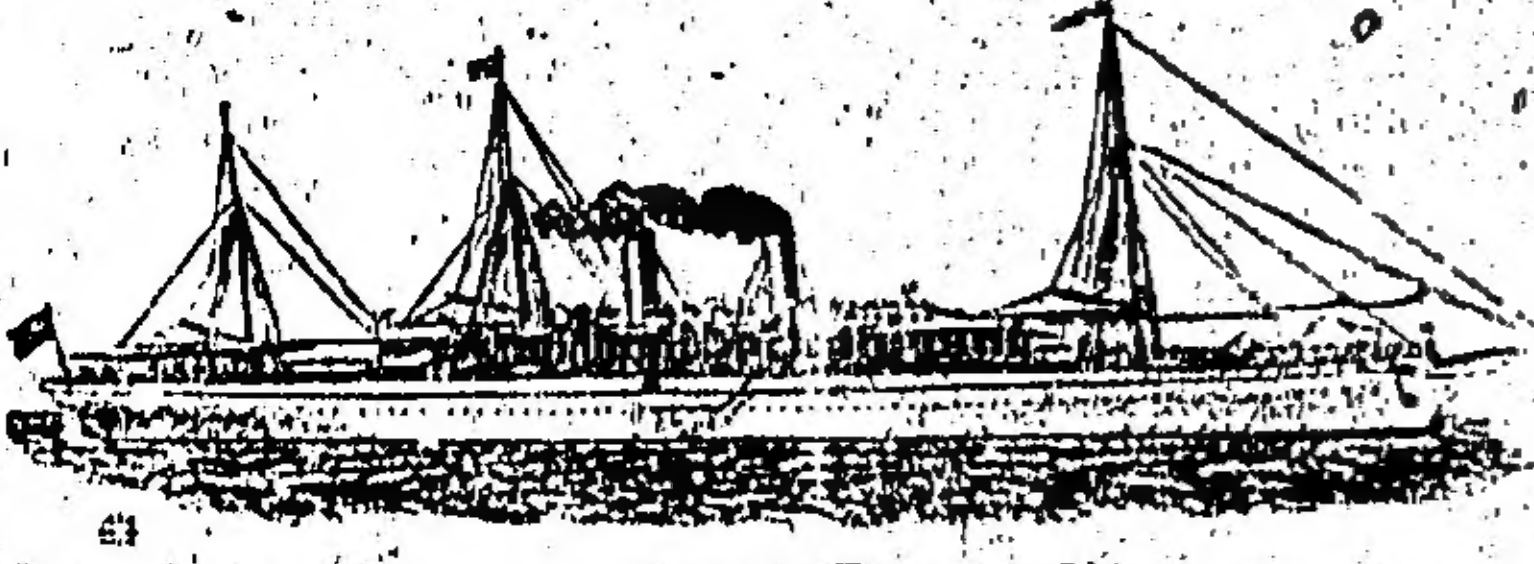
SOLE AGENTS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, 27th August, 1907. [831]

Shipping—Steamers.

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The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave HONGKONG	Arrive VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 14th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Oct. 24th	Nov. 11th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th	Nov. 30th
"EMPEROR OF KOREA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Nov. 21st	Dec. 9th
"EMPEROR OF MANCHURIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th	Dec. 28th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 6th

"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.
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First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" and "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Paddar Street and Praya.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 13th Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE	FAUSANG	SATURDAY, 14th Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	FAUSANG	SATURDAY, 14th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HINSANG	TUESDAY, 17th Sept., Noon
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	THURSDAY, 19th Sept., 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

	Single	Return
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	\$ 85	\$100
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	105	250

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
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Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	13th Sept., 4 P.M.
HIOHOW & HAIPHONG	"BISGAN"	14th " " daylight
SWATOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	14th " " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	17th " " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	17th " " "
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	17th " " "
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	21st " " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUOHOW"	23rd " " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"OHANGSHA"	27th " " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CHINGTU"	10th Oct. "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
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Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon, midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
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Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 14th Sept., 1907.
ZAFIRO	2540	Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 21st Sept., 1907.

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Hongkong, 7th September, 1907.

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Steamship	To sail
.....	

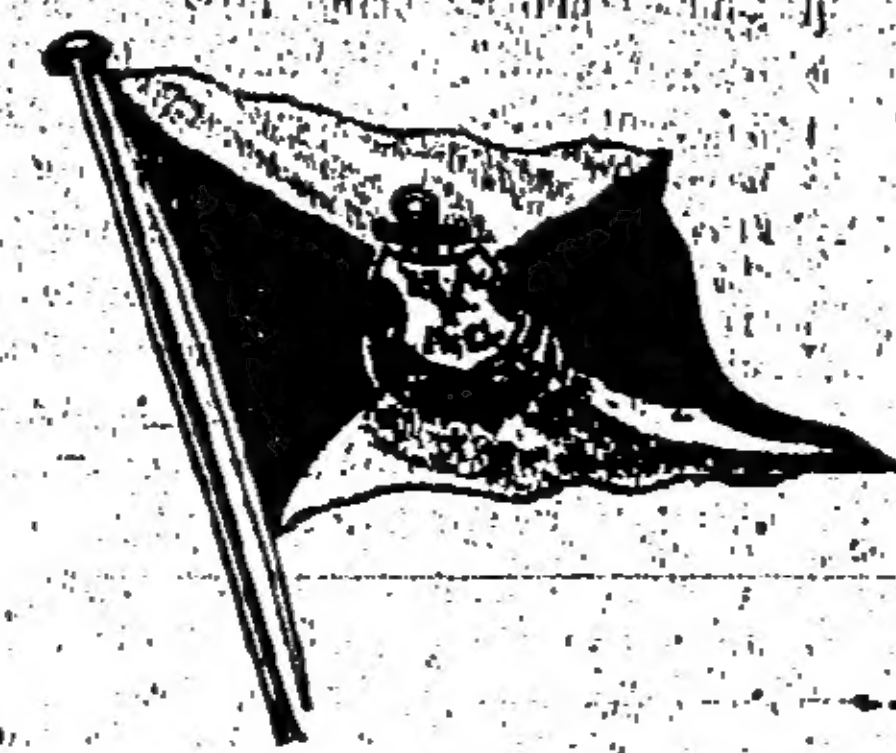
For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



150 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN—SILESIA—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

HOHENSTAUFEN	1st Oct.	RHENANIA	2nd Oct.
SILESIA	2nd Nov.	HOHENSTAUFEN	30th Oct.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"VINE BRANCH,"
will be despatched for the above on the 14th instant.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. [17]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NERA,"
Captain C. Schmitz, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 16th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. [10]

FOR DALNY.

THE Steamship

"KARONGA,"
will be despatched for the above Port, on the 20th inst.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. [794]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland
Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide,
New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1907. [808]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Swueric	6,335	W. Shotton	1st Oct.
Kumeric	6,332	D. Baird	15th Oct.
Shawmut	9,666	E. V. Roberts	6th Nov.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [14]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "GHAZEE" 14th Sept.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SIKH" 5th Oct.

* This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1907. [64]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. [811]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS
(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).With option to call at MEXICAN and other
Coast ports.

Steamers	Tons	To sail
"KASATO MARU"	5,500	About Middle of Oct., 1907.
"KATHERINE PARK"	5,000	About End of Nov., 1907.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.
For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [15]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.
Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1.25 each.
The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHUI ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. [16]

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

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"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.
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SHUI ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. [16]

WEATHER FORECASTS AND
STORM WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal	Meaning
1. A CONE point upwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and 1/2 U.M. below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM	Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and 1/2 U.M. below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and 1/2 U.M. below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL	Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected, that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS
OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gup Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sai Tau Kol.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light houses.

F. G. FROO,
Director.
26th July, 1907.

HOLDING OUR OWN.

BRITAIN'S IMMENSE TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Protectionists will find very little satisfaction in the Board of Trade report on the "Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in Australia," issued last month.

The report is based on material collected by the Board's commissioner, Mr. R. J. Jeffray, who went to Australia for the purpose in June, 1905.

The general trade statistics are presented in three quinquennial periods, and the annual average percentage of imports from the United Kingdom, British possessions, and foreign countries appears as under:

Annual average:	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
1891-5	71.3	11.6	17.1
1896-1900	64.0	11.1	24.3
1901-5	58.3	12.8	28.9

THE VALUE OF FIGURES.

The broad showing, therefore, indicates a decline in United Kingdom imports from 71.3 to 58.3 per cent, and an increase in foreign imports from 17.1 to 28.9 per cent. The analysis of the statistics, however, reveal that these figures are to an important extent fallacious, for the reason that the earlier statistics took no note of the difference between countries of shipment and countries of origin. Thus, as the report points out, it is well-nigh impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions as to the actual extent to which foreign manufacturers have improved their position in the Australian market, at the expense of their British rivals; while such evidence as exists goes to suggest that the foreign gain has been greater in appearance than reality, or, to put it in another way, that the United Kingdom has been given, in some cases much more of its proper share of credit in the past, owing to foreign goods which were sent to England to be shipped to Australia being wrongly credited in the Australian import figures as British.

It is true that British trade has not expanded greatly, but that is also true of Australian trade as a whole—the annual average of imports for 1891-5 being 27 millions, and for 1901-5, only 39 millions; while if the course of trade since the bad years 1893 to 1895 be examined it is seen that though the growth of British trade (from 164 millions in 1895 to 23 millions in 1905) has not apparently been so large as that of foreign countries (from 4 millions in 1895 to 10 millions in 1905), it has yet been considerable.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

And it must be remembered that in this period the changes in the methods of shipment of goods to Australia took place, direct shipment from foreign countries supplanting the old system of shipment via London.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	*LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$11,750,000 \$10,000,000	\$1,707,167	{ £1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16 = \$16.04	4 1/2 %	{ Issue \$647 sales new \$505 n. issue London £7.5 ex new issue London £60.10/- n. issue first call \$51
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000	\$71,493	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$270
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,675,000 \$200,000 \$110,000 \$10,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 \$10,000	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11/16 per tael	6 %	Tls. 77 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$450,407 £135,137.15/- \$8,000	\$1,460,400	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of \$30 for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$76 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$3,000,000 \$136,287 \$15,527 \$1,000,000	\$461,467	1/- for year ending 31.12.05	7 %	\$170
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Chien Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$370,449 \$7,616	\$362,980	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$87 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,250,483	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$315
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,618	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$93,562 \$25,000	NIL	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	\$21 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$50,000 \$18,980	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$27 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £60,000 \$270,000	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 1/2 = \$5.14 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$39 buyers \$38 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 £4,023.75 \$1,187.1	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	11 1/2 %	{ Tls. 47 1/2 sales Tls. 48 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$10,000,000	£1,137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907 \$0.50	5 %	\$20 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$8,000	Tls. 419,479	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 %	Tls. 50 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 1/2 %	\$98
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	\$3 for 1897	4 1/2 %	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 90 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 \$4,601.1	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 15.20 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 \$4,873	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$64,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 %	\$17
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$30,000 \$13,152 \$30,000	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 %	\$63 1/2
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$50,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	7 1/2 %	\$104 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,216 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 19,100 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 23,117	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	3 1/2 %	Tls. 79
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,216 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 19,100 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 %	Tls. 216 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$30,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$1,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	9 1/2 %	\$23
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$1,000	\$1,178	\$1.80 for 1906	11 1/2 %	\$14 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$648,075 \$26,075	\$371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$208,386 \$50,000	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$197
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$1,000	\$1,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 sa. and b.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 61,928	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$36
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 61,928	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 170,000	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 65 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	175,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.06	11 1/2 %	\$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 52
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 28,257	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	16 1/2 %	Tls. 300 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299 \$19,000	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$61
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$1,000	1663	\$3 for 1905	...	\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none Tls. 50,000	NIL	\$1 for 1904	...	\$14 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 60
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$25,000	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 31.12.05	...	60 sa. and b.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$115,000 \$50,000	\$855	80 cents for 1906	9 %	\$19
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$50,000 \$11,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$11,000 \$10,804	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 %	\$11
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 \$15,032	\$15,032	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$10 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$105,000	\$4,361	1/- per share for year end 28.2.07	7 1/2 %	\$14
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$105,000 \$165,000	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th 07	9 1/2 %	\$240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$165,000 Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$245 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijnen, Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	Tls. 325 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$2,655	\$2,655	\$1 per share or period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$2,655	\$2,655	...	...	\$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 100,000	Dr. P. 34,324	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 108 1/2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,323 Tls. 45,000	Tls. 7,990	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 30 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323 Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	14 %	Tls. 70 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 10,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 121 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	...	Tls. 310 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 none	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 11/3 for account 1907	...	Tls. 280 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	£20	£20	{ none \$41,934	Dr. 34,324	None	...	\$22
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none Tls. 15,295	Tls. 201	30cts. (old) & 15cts. (new) year ended 31.5.06	4 1/2 %	\$64
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 4,000 none	\$349	First year	...	\$12
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$35,000 \$300,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 12.8 on 100 Founders shares for year ending 30.5.07	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$5,482	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000 \$4,500	\$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	\$8

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Shipping—Steamers



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MALTA."

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 21st September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mongolia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia* due in London on 2nd November, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1907.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DUBOUE, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON.

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TOURANE,"

Captain Lancelotti, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 17th September, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Armand Behic* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *AUSTRALIEN* 1st Oct.
S.S. *NERA* 15th Oct.
S.S. *YARRA* 19th Oct.
S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS* 23rd Nov.
S.S. *TOKIN* 26th Nov.
S.S. *POLYNESIEN* 10th Dec.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1907.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD.

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

Telephone 256.

DEPOT

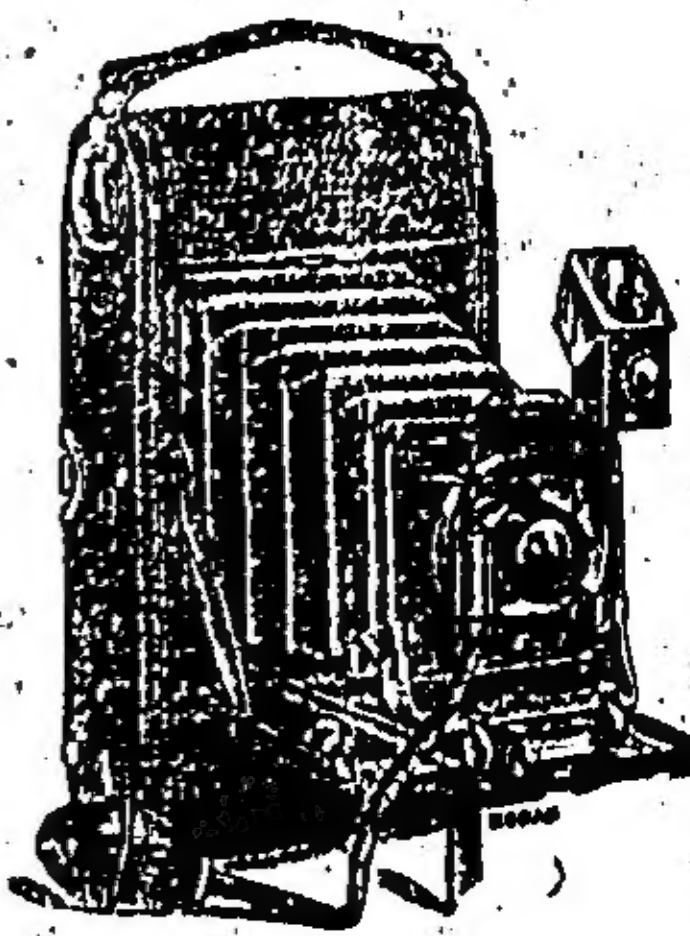
FOR

BASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

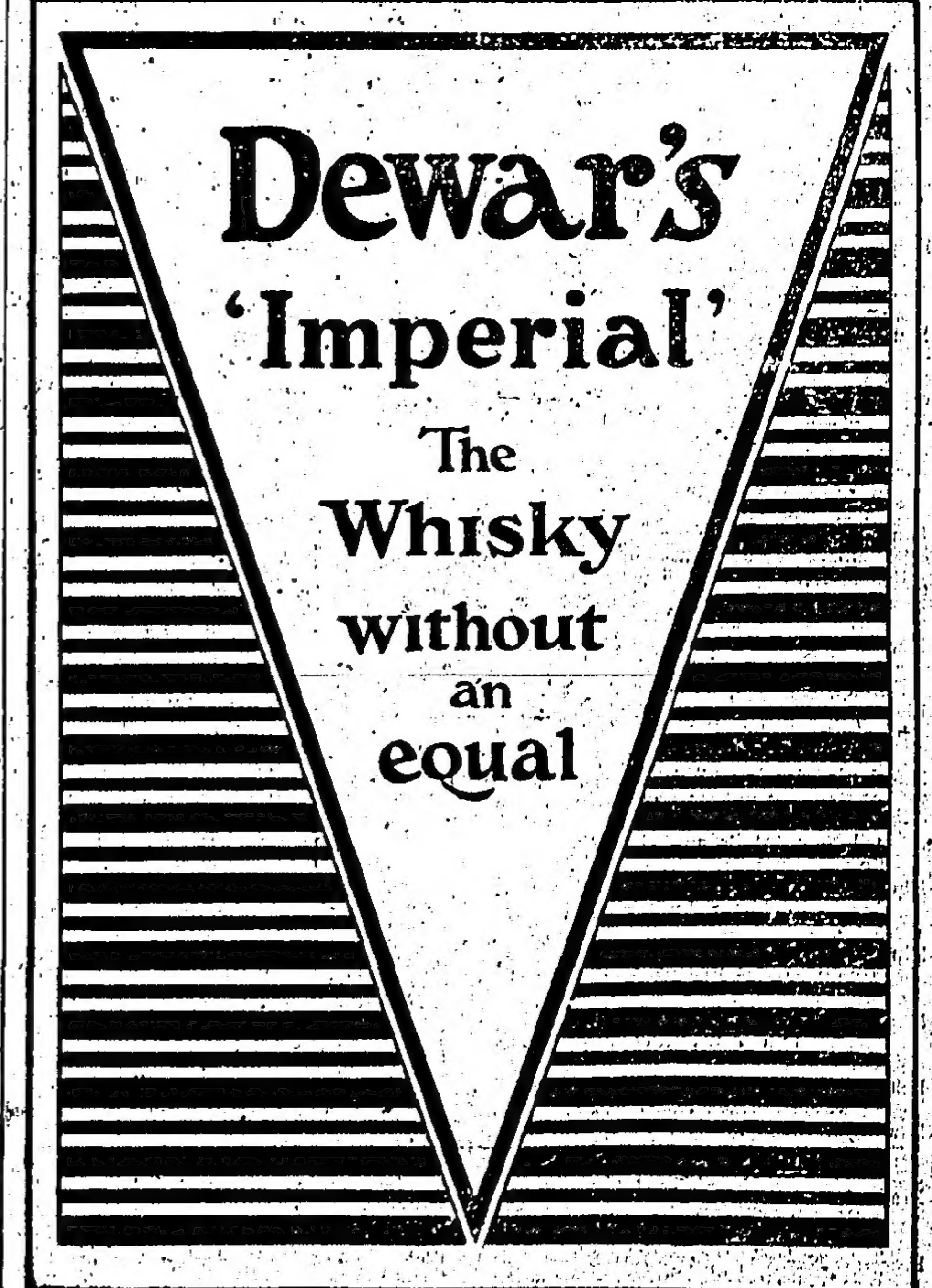


AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

Dewar's 'Imperial'

The Whisky without an equal



Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.

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